The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,364.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
„ Caravar	28	„ Negapatam	5
„ Mangalore	29	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras	8
„ Calicut	30	„ Coconada	10
„ Beypore	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Cochin	31	„ Bimlipatam	11
	Nov.	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Tuticorin	1	„ False Point	13
„ Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

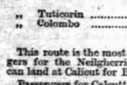
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Fao	19
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Muscat	12	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Dec.
„ Fao	16	„ Kurrachee	2
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrives Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. KURRACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	20th Oct.	Leave Cochin	27th Oct.
„ Ratnagherry	21st „	„ Beypore	28th „
„ Malwan	21st „	„ Calicut	29th „
„ Vingorla	21st „	„ Tellicherry	29th „
„ Goa	22nd „	„ Cannanore	29th „
„ Carwar	22nd „	„ Mangalore	30th „
„ Coompta	22nd „	„ Coompta	31st „
„ Mangalore	23rd „	„ Carwar	31st „
„ Cannanore	24th „	„ Goa	31st „
„ Tellicherry	24th „	„ Vingorla	1st Nov.
„ Calicut	24th „	„ Malwan	1st „
„ Beypore	24th „	„ Ratnagherry	2nd „
Arrive Cochin	25th „	Arrive Bombay	3rd „

For Freight and Passage apply to

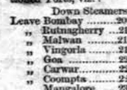
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhugum-tur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

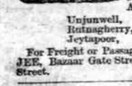
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Rousseau, will be despatched on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

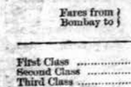
For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following dates :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Bark CHOICE, R. Crozier, Master, from Singapore, are requested to send off their Bills of Lading for countersignature to Agents' office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Crozier will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH,
Agents for Captain R. Crozier.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each	Rs. 2½ Cash.
Cartes de Visite „	„ 1½

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practise his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL, OF 18, New Bond Street, London, DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER to the QUEEN, begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

Our next Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

			Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	Qts. „ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBEGGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 28 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 25 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 7	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 31	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LOAN or PARTNER REQUIRED.—A Gentleman of great experience and extensive connection is about to start in Calcutta as an ARMY AGENT and WINE MERCHANT, on the 1st December next; but in order the more fully to develope the business, he requires a Loan for two years of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000, for which 15 per cent. will be given, and with it a full permission to the lender to inspect the books and accounts at any time he may deem fit.

Should the Advertiser, however, fail in obtaining the above, he is willing to take a Partner (the terms to be hereafter arranged), but such must possess both taste and judgment, accompanied with a gentlemanly manner and address, and as the business to any one possessing the above qualifications is easy of acquisition, and the work light, this offers an excellent opportunity to any Officer in the Army having the above requisites at command, who may wish to sell out or retire, but yet would consent to remain a few years longer in India. After a short period, and finding his Partner equal to the conduct of the business, the Advertiser would yield the sole charge of the Calcutta Branch to him, as it would be necessary for him to establish Agencies in Europe in order to the more profitable working of the business in the East. Any one tendering for the Loan will be negotiated with for sums of Rs. 5,000 and upwards, provided a Partnership be not arranged.

Applicants must state real name and address, but the strictest secresy may be relied upon.—Address "A. Z. D," No. 48, Park Street, Calcutta.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870,

At Cash As. 10, Credit As. 12, to the Shilling; as under.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s. d.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	6 6	4 0	4 14
„ 9.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	5 6	3 8	4 2
„ 10.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 6	2 12	3 6
„ 11.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
„ 11B.—3 Days on 2 pages, Dr, Cr., without Sunday	6 0	3 12	4 8
„ 11D.—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash	6 0	3 12	4 8
„ 12.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3 0	1 14	2 4
„ 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
„ 13.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	2 6	1 10	1 14
„ 14.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0

"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.

No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14
„ 32 Do.—A week in a page	1 10	1 2	1 6
„ 33.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 4	0 14	1 0
„ 33 Interleaved	2 4	1 8	1 12
„ 34 Do.—A week in a page	1 8	1 1	1 4
„ 35.—A week in the opening of pages	1 0	0 10	0 12
„ 35 Interleaved	1 8	1 1	1 4

POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.

No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14
„ 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages	2 0	1 4	1 8
„ 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, 15th October, 1869.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, believing that in consequence of the absence of many of the Members from the General Meeting held on the 13th instant, the actual views of the Chamber in regard to Legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds were not elicited, beg that you will call a Meeting of the Chamber, at the earliest possible date, to consider an address to Government advocating the following :—

That special Legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the Cotton Trade.

That if Government will establish Cotton Markets (which can be made self-supporting), and if the Collectors and Magistrates in the Districts exercise the powers already entrusted to them, the question of Frauds in the Cotton Trade can be safely left to the General Penal Legislation of the country.—We remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed)
FORBES & Co.
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
(P. P.) JULES SIEGFRED & Co. (F. Sanquet.)
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
(P. P.) RALLI BROTHERS (Thos. A. Vlasto.)
WALLACE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
LYON & Co.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
(P. P.) VOLKART BROTHERS (O. Nolke.)
J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
CHAS. E. BENN, for the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)
(P. P.) E. MONNET & Co. (D. Buisson.)
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
(P. P.) WATSON, BOGLE, & Co. (Molarjee Goculdass.)
HILL, HOLLOCK, & Co.
BURSTALL, RUSSELL, & Co.
GEO. S. KING & Co.
(P. P.) ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. (Alex. C. Brice, Jr.)
L. KUHN & Co.

In accordance with the above requisition a GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Offices of the Chamber. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

H. E. ASTLEY, Chairman.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th October, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The EIGHTH MEETING will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY evening, 20th instant, at 5 P.M., when the following Music will be practised :—

Good night, thou Glorious Sun	H. Smart.
The Primrose	Mandelssohn.
May Queen—1st and 2nd Chorus	Sternedale Bennett.

ALFRED WAKE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—The Office of the Association has been REMOVED to the top story of No. 25, Church Gate Street, and Messrs. Wallace & Co.'s Offices.

CONTRIBUTORIES who have not paid their Calls, are requested to do so, without fail, on or before 30th instant, to the credit of the undersigned in the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

J. T. HEWITT,
Bombay, 19th Oct., 1869. Sole Liquidator.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and Intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 2nd Class Fares between Bombay and Versur and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables, to be obtained at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

TWO ADDRESSES will be delivered in the Town Hall at 5½ P.M., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 25th and 26th instant, at 3 P.M., by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Esq., Subject—"The Coming and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ the Hope of the Christian Church, and the means of preparation for that day which is at hand."

The chair will be taken by Captain Maunsell, R.E.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Port-land Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy BUNGALOW at the Love Grove, in Worlee.—Has outhouses and stables, besides a very large compound and an extensive open space immediately opposite, and is a very excellent view. Lately in the occupation of Mr. Alex. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

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T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London 97 Friday Street. Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Salicrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

NOTICES.

WE are requested by Mr. MENIST to inform the Public, that his stay in Bombay terminates this month.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—ALTERATION of TRAIN.—On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and every subsequent MONDAY until further notice, the SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Nasik at 7-5 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 10-20 A.M., instead of at the times stated in the Notice dated 11th instant, which is hereby cancelled.

Ordinary Tickets and the two Monthly Coupons are available by this Train. HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 18th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE to SHIP CARPENTERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received on board the ship MARINE MINISTER VON ROON up to the 19th October, 1869, by Captain Eller, for the repairs to be done to said ship. Information to the particulars of the work can be obtained from the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubash, Victoria Buildings.

T. C ELLER.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the fortunate tenderer whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A MEETING of POLICY-HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be HELD at the office of Messrs. MANSTY and HURRELL, No. 12, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose (1) of receiving the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to watch the interest of Policy-holders, and (2) of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter. Most of Policy-holders are requested to be so good as to communicate their views to the Committee and to send Proxies to the Committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the Meeting.

G. A. SUMMERS
Bombay, 7th October, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, confirming the following, Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day at 3 P.M. :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immovesable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), to a new Company, to be called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st instant :—

"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

"That Messrs. James Dickson and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be, and they hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), at a remuneration of Rs. 750 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866."

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 28th and 29th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, FREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET was rather dull and prices little lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		D. a.		
100,00	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,00	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,00	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	616½
15,00	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,25	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,00	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	240
40,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,50	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
60,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,00	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1740
10,80	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1020
10,80	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
8,00	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,00	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1315
5,00	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	380

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Cockburn, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Pay Department, on leave, from Umballa.
Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Woods, Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on exchange, from Mosan Meer.
Stokes, Captain, 38th Regiment, on sick leave, from Dalhousie.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Marlow, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, on leave, to Poona.
Chandler, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Woods, Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on exchange, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 18th October, 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel H.R. Moyle, Infantry, unattached, is transferred from general duty Belgaum to general duty Kurrachee.

Lieutenant Colonel Montrion, Infantry, unattached, is transferred from general duty Belgaum to general duty Ahmedabad.

The Station of Kurrachee will in future form a portion of the Bombay District.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Salus	Poland	Rangoon.
	Mountstuart Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Mary and Emma, Thompson, to Calicut.
Ship Percy Douglas, Lethicke, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Thomas Bell, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.				
14	Hudson	.....	.....	.....
	Clydesdale	.....	.....	.....
	City of Ningpo	.....	.....	.....
	Pride of Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Centurion	.....	.....	.....
	Hannibal	.....	.....	.....
	Punjab	.....	.....	.....
	Saladin	.....	.....	.....
	Edward Percy	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1265	British India, Wemyss—R. Steuart & Co.	June 21
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 22
463	Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Renaie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
1350	Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.	July 26
778	Rockligt, Ennis—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
722	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
797	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 24
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Picknisey	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703	Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopez	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20

FROM LONDON.

939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 15
823	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1250	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
513	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 8
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21

FROM CARDIFF.

1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Almora, Gilchrist	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
	Marie Cloupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
350	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
760	Arracan, Strucker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30
965	C. N. Hajee Mahomed Sedick	Sept. 13
317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
776	Robert	Sept. 22
394	Bussorah, Turnbull	Oct. 1

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
849	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Mastod—Volkart Brothers.	Aug 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
859	Lammershagen, Jorgensen	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1094	Duke of Newcastle	July 6
1010	Princess Dagmar, Lewis	July 14
797	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26
1366	Douglas (s), Sam	Aug. 4

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 16

FROM BANGKOK.

424	Rona, Brunnell	Aug. 30
610	W. Mitchell, Grandwater	Aug. 10
363	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886	G. F. O. Heyn, Boksch	Aug. 8
1161	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 24
534	Alliance, Faick	July 31
1120	Kentuckian	Aug. 17
797	Zurich, Grange	Sept. 6

FROM MAULMAIN.

978	Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens—H. M. Seedick	July 26
789	Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 23
1466	Timor Shaw, Winter	Sept. 16

FROM SINGAPORE.

1393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 10

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	July 13

FROM BOSTON

868	St. Albans, Farnham & Co.	July 10
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM MAURITIUS.

158	Rance]	Sept. 17

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

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Under MR. MACDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
— Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class..... „ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... „ 10 „
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing those really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE—October 6th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

READ—HARPER—October 14th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Bromehead, Mr. Edward Read to Martha Harper.

ADAMS—ROBINSON—October 6th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, John H. Adams, of Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, to Frances Robinson, of Stoke, Devonport, England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—FOX—October 5th, at Christ's Church, Kamptee, by the Rev. W. H. Gale, B. A., Robert Roan Duncan, to Margaret Emily, second daughter of Deputy Assistant Commissary John Fox, Ordnance Department.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HALL—October 13th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. E. J. Hall, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROTHWELL—THORNYCROFT—October 13th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. A. Mackay, B. D., Chaplain, D. Rothwell of Chumba, to Miss Thornycroft, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

DARRAH—October 6th, at Mussoorie, Elizabeth Annie, the beloved wife of Major H. Z. Darrah, Staff Corps.

COOTER—October 10th, at Kurnaul, Joseph Cooter, of a snakebite.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869.

THE Central Asian Question, even though it be commanded never so fiercely by the quietists, will not die. Here it is again. The incantations performed by Mr. Forsyth upon Prince Gortschakoff at Baden-Baden, upon which so much stress was laid a little while ago, the wonderful interviews which had occurred at St. Petersburg, even the correspondence mentioned by Mr. Gladstone—all these exertions have been in vain. There has been strife on the northern slopes of the Thian Shan mountains between the soldiers of the Czar and those of the Ataligh Ghazi, and consequent ferment and alarm in Kashgar and Yarkand. Whether the Russians or their opponents began the fray remains uncertain; but as the Kushbegi beheaded the commander of his men, we may infer two things—first, that the Russians were the victors, and next that the Kashgar folk were the aggressors. The conflict is said to have taken place between the Kushbegi troops and "some of the Russian garrison of a fort on the Naryn river." Hence we may conclude that the action was on the left or southern bank, from which it follows that the Russians at Kurtka, or some other post on the Naryn, have established by boat or pontoon a bridge across the stream. This view is strengthened by the statement that the Kashgar ruler had not only ordered up troops, but had set about the construction of forts on the passes to guard the road from the Naryn. The road referred to is the Robat Pass which climbs the mountains to the eastward of the Jadir Kul Lake, descends the northern slopes to the Naryn and runs down to the shores of Lake Issyk Kul, where it falls into a road to Fort Vernoe. What may be the strength of the Russian force in this quarter is of little moment compared with the fact that it is able to hold its own, and gradually eat into adjacent territory. If the story carried to Dr. Cayley be true, it is plain that the Russians are strong enough to cross the Naryn and hold both banks. What caused the skirmish? We may conjecture that the Russians had sent out a surveying party, after their fashion, intent on finding the best path to Jadir Kul, that the Kushbegi's soldiers opposed their progress, or could not resist the temptation to fight, or accidentally came to blows. Probably the numerical weakness of the invaders was the reason why they were attacked; Mahomed Nazir, who is now shorter by a head, thinking they would prove an easy prey. However the essential fact is that the Russians are across the Naryn and are or have been fighting upwards towards the crown of the Robat Pass. Of course it is possible, but not probable, that they may have gained the Pass, and now look down on the lands south of the Thian Shan.

The energy displayed by the Kushbegi shows that he will resist a further inroad, but the arrest and death of the general who failed in fight, implies a judicious dread of any further encounter. His conduct, however, if diplomatic, is firm and wise, for everything is to be gained and nothing lost by showing the boldest front. The Kushbegi, who cannot have any accurate idea of Russian strength, is not likely to provoke a regular quarrel. He knows that the Russians are in Samarcand and solidly seated all along the Jaxartes, but he can scarcely know that the line of operations by Fort Vernoe, Issik Kul, and the Naryn, is very far inferior in strength to the line of the Jaxartes. If he is overawed into quiet it is through dread of Russian power, which to him must be an unknown quantity. He may and probably does respect the garrisons of Kurtka and Vernoe too much, but perhaps even Mr. Grant Duff has now a clearer idea of the meaning and weight of a Russian post than he had last July, when he depreciated the value of Vernoe and Kurtka because they are not in direct military communication with Samarcand. These are among those posts, which because they remote from each other and remote from support are so lightly valued by the quietists in Bombay and elsewhere.

The Umballa journal contains an interesting paper on the subject before us, one passage of which asserts that hostilities began last year. The writer says that Yakoob Beg, in 1868, "sent his son to the frontier to see what the Russians were about. That son found the signs of a Russian encampment on the Thian Shan range, and returned to Kashgar with some surveying instruments the Roos had left behind them. Forthwith a body of Kashgar troops amounting to some thousands was despatched to the frontier to look after the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Naryn. They came across those they sought, and though far superior in number, were ignominously defeated, and had to retreat." We have no confirmation of the reported engagement, but a passage in Captain Trench's book proves that the Russians were actively engaged in the mountains south of the Naryn. "Mr. Michell, in his introduction to the translation of Valikhanoff's journey," writes Captain Trench, "says that a description of 'last year's (1868) reconnaissance in the Cis-Naryn region, about the Chatyr (Jadir) Kul Lake, and near Kashgar, executed by Colonel (now General) Poltoratski, may be expected to appear soon.'" The account of the expedition has, indeed, been this year published in France, and the fact affords clear proof of the settled direction of Russian activity in this country. The absorption of the Alti-shahar seems to be regarded as only a question of time, and it is not easy to see how the British Government can do anything to prevent it. The policy of extracting fair words from the Court of St. Petersburg has been acted on so long, and with such poor results, that it ought to be abandoned. The Russians will give us any quantity of fair words, and diplomatize as much as we like; but they will not stop the onward movement of their soldiers in Asia. In a military sense the possession of Yarkand and Kashgar will be of little value, but it would be hard to overestimate its political and commercial importance. India would feel that the Russians were there, and as long as they were there they would be a disturbing element in the North and North West. That, if judged needful by them, they intend to thrust their frontier southward until it marches with Cashmere, no longer admits of a moral doubt; and the British Government in India and England are bound to recognize the contingency, and either avert it, or find out a way of warding off its effects. Neither is an easy task, and it is made more difficult by the Utopians, quietists and sentimentalists, who persist in refusing to see things as they are. We may hope that the blindness which destroys States, will not fall upon the Government; but considering the weakness which seems to be invading the hard old British race, who can feel sure? At all events when the season of danger and calamity comes, no Government will be able to say that it was not duly warned.

WE observe that by an order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the station of Kurrachee is in future to form a portion of the Bombay district.

THE REV. G. B. ANDERSON, Chaplain of Hydrabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th September.

IT is reported, says the Nagpore paper, that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, intends recommending the withdrawal of the regiment of European Infantry from Kamptee, as, it is said, he does not consider the location of one necessary or desirable at that station.

THE General Report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69 has been issued. Most of the matter it contains is old. We reprint elsewhere two short reports, that have not before been published, from the Police Commissioners of the two divisions; and the other extract we give shows in a succinct form the working of the Cotton Frauds Department. It is noteworthy that in an administration report filling 320 pages the ecclesiastical portion fills four and a half lines. We gladly reproduce it:—"The only noticeable event during the past year was the resignation of the Right Reverend Dr. Harding, and the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Douglas, who arrived on the 30th January and was installed as Bishop of Bombay the following Sunday (31st idem)."

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 24th SEPTEMBER.

FEARFUL gales, violent storms, and the gathering in of a splendid vintage, have been the main characteristics of the last fortnight. The Emperor is considered to have recovered from his late attack, and the doctors have ceased their daily visits; but he has not yet recovered his usual strength, and may possibly be sentenced by his physicians to pass the winter months in a warmer climate. The Empress's departure for the East seems certain. The imperial steam frigate l'Aigle is putting the last touch to her fittings and upholstery; and the deck is described as covered with packages of all shapes and sizes, with the Empress's name on them, with indications as to the places where they are to be landed. Many of them are marked for Constantinople, but the greater part are for Cairo, Alexandria, and other points. It is thought at Toulon that the Empress will go to Venice by land, and that the frigate and Consort will await her there. A rumour, just afloat, of an approaching visit of the Prince Imperial to the Rhine, and to the principal fortifications of Germany, would seem to indicate that he will not accompany his "august" mamma on her Eastern trip. All who know the boy speak of him as exceedingly intelligent, though not a genius, and still more kindly and generous than intelligent. On visiting last week the annual fair in the public portion of the Park of St. Cloud, with three or four of his young companions, after they had all amused themselves with the shootings, wooden horses, weighing-chairs and other attractions, the Prince observed a poor little tumbling boy, of about twelve years old, whose feats seemed to meet with little return from the crowd, and going up to him at a moment when no one seemed to be looking, he slipped a Napoleon into his hand, whispering, "keep that, but say nothing about it;" and then quietly rejoined his friends. On the return of the young party to the Palace the Empress said to the Prince, "I suppose you have spent a deal of money!" "I have spent twenty-seven francs" was the reply; twenty francs having gone to the little tumbler, and seven francs in gingerbread, small boxes, and shows. The ex-Queen and her children have also been visiting the fair; her ex-Majesty's deportment being, as usual, conspicuous for the absence of the air of "divinity" that Shakspeare says "doth hedge a king."

Since the furious denunciations of royalty at the Peace Congress of Geneva, and the declaration by the speakers that not only are kings the sole cause of wars—which forgetfulness of Greek, Roman, and American history seems natural enough on the part of Victor Hugo, to whom the statement is due—but that the cost of Courts is the cause of the ruinous weight of taxation under which Europe "groans," the lovers of statistics have been at the pains of calculating for us exactly what we pay for the "keep" of our monarchs and their families. The costliest of all our monarchies seems to be that of Russia; the next in point of cost is France, the third is Turkey; the first costing £1,700,000 a year; the second, £1,400,000; the third, £1,320,000. The other sovereigns figure for more moderate sums. The Hapsburgs cost Austria £800,000 a year; the House of Savoy costs Italy £640,000; the Hohenzollerns cost North Germany £480,000 (it is true that King William is enormously rich, counting his private fortune by millions); Great Britain gives £470,000 to its Royal Family; Bavaria, £250,000; Portugal, £133,000; Holland, £100,000; Sweden and Norway, £52,000; Denmark, £48,000; Wurtemburg, £44,000; Rome, £40,000. So that Europe pays to its kings and kaisers something like £8,000,000 a year for their private use—a good part of which sum finds its way back to certain classes of pockets among their subjects. The sum does not seem much when compared with the enormous outlays on armies and war material in which each nation is trying to surpass its neighbours; but it is one which will perhaps be diminished, in course of time, with the diminution of the charges for armies, navies, prisons, and hospitals that we must hope will eventually be achieved by the efforts of the Schoolmaster Abroad. While on the subject of statistics it may be mentioned that, of the favourite watering places of Europe, up to the 8th inst., Baden had had 49,276 visitors; Wiesbaden, 38,146; Tœplitz, 20,179; Homburg, 16,051; Carlsbad, 13,430; Ems, 10,344; Aix, 8,324; Kissingen, 7,069; Pyrmont, 7,035; Marienbad, 6,061; Hartzburg, 6,061; Wildbad 5,813; Frauzensbad 5,772; and Schwalbach, 5,216.

In connection with Homburg let me, as a faithful chronicler, record the strange incident which has just thrown the playing-world into a state of a violent excitement. Those who form that world have not forgotten how a wealthy Maltese gentleman broke the bank at Baden, and won enormous sums at Homburg, at *Trente-et-Quarante*, in 1867 and 1867. On the 8th inst., the very day of his arrival, he won £4,000 in 96 rouleaux of gold Frederics; and a curious sight it must have been to behold the servants in the livery of the Kursaal, carrying this burden of the precious metal to the *Banque Privilégiée du Commerce*, and deposit the same to the credit of this favourite of the fickle Goddess—a spectacle, however, which was to be seen repeated for several successive days. But the strangest thing in this "run of luck" is the fact—vouched for by all about him—that the Maltese million aire, from the first hour of his arrival, declared he "felt" that he should win a large sum on the 18th instant, the anniversary of the day when, in 1867, he carried off £12,720 at one swoop. And win he did, that very day, and at the same hour; the sum won by him being so large as to encumber the table to a degree that almost prevented the other players from finding room to lay down their stakes. It is asserted that all the time he was in the room not a farthing was won by any one else. All agree that the coolness of the man is such as no one ever saw in any other player, and that the keenness of his eye is equally unrivalled. The by-standers who crowd around are astounded at his telling them before hand whether the croupier will turn up the winning or the losing colour; and not the most trifling mistake from inadvertence ever passes unnoticed by him Whether he wins or loses, he never plays for more than one hour each day; and is very generous to the needy. The heads of the bank must have been exceedingly relieved by his departure, which took place on the 21st inst.

All who can afford to move are in motion. The Duke of Cambridge has just been staying here for three days at the Hotel Bristol, in which favourite and very expensive establishment, royalty *incognito*, princes, dukes, and other exalted specimens of money-spending humanity, follow one another like the "shooting stars" of August and November. The Volunteers, National Guards, and other popular fighting bodies are travelling by hundreds to Liege, for the competitive rifle match; most hospitable preparations for receiving them being made by the townspeople and by the King, who will review the whole concourse at the end of the match. Among others of the many hospitable features of the affair there will be a monster banquet given by the amiable sovereign of the spirited little kingdom that so energetically repudiates the idea of being absorbed into France. The contractor for this banquet, M. Robson, has engaged to furnish for the occasion (200 tables of 15 covers each, with 3,000 seats, being lent by the Committee of Organization) 20,000 plates, 3,000 knives with as many forks and spoons, 1,000 dishes, 400 small side dishes, 400 salt cellars, 400 mustard pots, 400 water bottles, 300 small wine glasses, and 3,000 for champagne. The bill of fare is to include four courses of meat, one of fish, five of vegetables and dessert. On each table will be placed a grand piece of artistic confectionery, the construction of which has been confided to the two principal pastry-cooks of the city. Four butchers supply the meat; one house all the smoked provisions. The salmon is coming direct from Scotland, the lobsters from Norway, the oysters from Ostend. The joints are to be cooked in four kitchens; each dish will contain 18 good slices (more than the number of the guests); and the waiters will be prepared to respond affirmatively to any demand for "more." The royal table is to be placed in an adjoining gallery with covers for 60; the eatables, by the King's express desire, are to be exactly the same as those at the other tables. M. Robson has evidently got his hands full!

The splendid hospitality that King William is so graciously extending to all his foreign guests at the great military manœuvres now going on in the neighbourhood of Berlin, offers a not altogether pleasant contrast to the excessive shabbiness and nullity of the English Court in respect of the offering of the national hospitality to foreign visitors. While the headship of the State remains as now, it is probably in vain to hope for that popularisation of royalty by its due discharge of the representative function which is coming to be seen, by princes and peoples, as one of the most necessary of its uses, and one of its most effectual supports; but the Prince of Wales has had abundant opportunities of learning that lesson, and will doubtless be prepared to wipe away the reproach of indifference and niggardliness which our most gracious Queen, despite her many excellencies, has undoubtedly acquired in the eyes of Europe. The Prince has been visiting Baden and other points of interest, the Princess and children remaining at Wildbad. His Royal Highness is understood to be about to proceed to Suez for the opening of the canal.

The Duke of Madrid has retired to Geneva, apparently convinced that nothing is to be gained by hanging about the Spanish frontier. The young Duchess (sister of the youthful ex-Duke of Parma), on starting from Paris to rejoin her spouse, discovered that she had been robbed of jewellery to the value of £1,000—a heavy loss to royalty dispossessed and expective.

The Catholic prelates are also on the wing, flocking to Rome from every point of the compass. Among those whose journeyings are mentioned it seems rather odd to read of "Monsignor Lord Jesus, Bishop of Comayagna in Honduras," who is said to be of the "evangelical" stamp, a great preacher, and exceedingly popular. Expectation seems to be of a rather mixed character among the 95 cardinals and bishops in Rome, as to the complexion of the approaching Council. The German prelates have put forth a pastoral explicitly condemning, as impossible of advocacy in the coming Council, the principal points which rumour declares that body to have been called together expressly to convert into dogmas, pointing out that the personal infallibility of the Pope "has never been a doctrine of the Church, which only recognises as infallibles, the decisions of the successors of St. Peter and of the successors of the apostles;" and stating that the promulgation of the new doctrines which rumour so unwisely and untruly declares are to be set up by the Council, "would create great dangers by compromising the just rights of the state of science and of progress." The liberal portion of the Bohemian clergy has sent a memorandum to Rome, demanding that the Council shall not declare the infallibility of the Pope, and shall leave the dogmas of the Assumption of the Virgin, the Source of Grace, &c., as settled by the Council of Trent—shall show itself the friend and protectress of science, shall diminish taxation of the faithful and shall admit the laity to a participation in the administration of the Church. The Portuguese, Italian and Spanish clergy, and a fraction of the French, will, it is thought, be prepared to go all lengths in support of the retrogradist policy; but the rest of the gathering may be expected to make a determined opposition to the erection of that policy into dogma. The Pope has not awaited the reception of Dr. Cumming's letter to let him know, through Dr. Manning, that he could only be received at the Council in the character and attitude of the Returning Prodigal. The renowned Father Hyacinth, Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, and one of the three most eloquent preachers of the French Church, has just published a letter addressed by him to the Father General of that order in Rome, complaining that orders have been sent to him, by his ecclesiastical superiors, to propagate doctrines against which his conscience revolts; he protests, before the Pope and coming Council, against these doctrines, as contrary alike to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church and of Christianity; appeals "to the tribunal of Jesus Christ" against mere monastical jurisdiction, and declares that he withdraws from the Carmelite order, rather than take a course repugnant to his conscience. The high position of Father Hyacinth, as the leading preacher at the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, has caused this secession to create an immense sensation here.

The Pope in the meantime has shown what a resolute will can do. A Church in Rome was robbed last week of a chalice set with rubies, and a valuable pyx presented to it by His Holiness, who was greatly irritated by the robbery. He sent for Cardinal Randi, told him the thief must be found and the objects restored, and forbade his appearing at the vatican till this was done. The Cardinal sent for Marquis Capranica, head of the police, and laid equally stringent orders on him. The Marquis—resolute and ingenius—sent for a noted burglar just out of prison, and said to him, "It is you who have just robbed the Church of St. Petronio." "No, excellency!" cried the thief, with all the energy of conscious innocence. "I don't care for your denial. I want a thief, and I take you up." "But that is very unjust, excellency." "Agreed. Would you think I was acting more fairly by you if I said, 'A hundred scudi (5 frs. each) for you, and your liberty, if you tell me who the thieves are, and where the objects they have stolen are deposited?' For that you know all this I am certain." "A hundred scudi!" murmured the scoundrel, with a knowing glance at the Marquis, as the Marquis motioned him from his presence, under the guard of some policemen in plain clothes. An hour later the four criminals who had committed the robbery were in custody, and the chalice and pyx restored. Cardinal Randi half an hour afterwards, had the satisfaction of placing the missing treasures in the Pope's hands.

All who have ever sojourned in Dresden will be sorry to learn that the pretty Opera-house is burned down. People used to go there at six o'clock—the ladies taking their knitting—and get home again comfortably about half past nine. Happily the renowned Picture Gallery and the Museum, though close by, have been saved.

At Munich the strenuous efforts of the Manager of the Royal Opera house to bring out Wagner's new opera, *Rheingold*, have failed, owing to the impossibility of getting it executed or listened to, and Wagner insisted on obtaining an effect of real vapours, ascending and descending with all sorts of orchestral extravagances that wore out the patience of the musicians. In his other works, though there is no melody, there were plenty of noisy choruses, which somewhat break the monotony of the perpetual recitative. In *Rheingold*, though fourteen personages figure, Wagner has taken care not to let any two of them sing a note together. The whole consists of interminable recitatives of 60 or 80 lines each, one after the other, without the faintest suggestion of any thing like tune from end to the other! Nilsson has turned the heads of the gay company at Baden, and is preparing to render the same kind office to the fashionable visitors of other German Spas. Here managers are air

WRECK OF THE SHIP HYDRABAD.

DR. KIRK, Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar, writing to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the 21st ult., says that at 11 P.M. on the night of the 18th he received information that a British ship had been wrecked seven days previously on the Lathara Sandbank, forty-five miles to the south of Zanzibar. The news reached Zanzibar by a small boat, which the survivors had managed to save and launched through the surf, and in which five of them made their escape. Amongst the survivors was the wife of Syed Hamed bin Sulliman, one of His Highness's ambassadors to Bombay. This lady had left Zanzibar during the north monsoon last year, when her husband was in London, and gone with a large body of retainers on the pilgrimage to Mecca. On their return she had chartered at Jedda the British ship Hydrabad to bring herself and party to Zanzibar, but had been forced by the strength of the South West Monsoon to run for the port of Aleppy, whence they had again set out for Zanzibar. Finding themselves close to the Latham Shoal at night, they let go the anchor. On getting under way at daybreak the ship drifted on the reef, which lay to leeward, and broke to pieces in the surf. On the news reaching Zanzibar, Shaik Sulliman bin Ali, the Sultan's wuzeer, left in charge during His Highness's absence, at once ordered His Highness's steam yacht Star to be got ready, and he and Dr. Kirk proceeded to the Shoal—a coral knoll, about 300 yards in length, rising ten feet above sea level at highwater—where they arrived at 1 P.M. on the following day. Of the followers of the wife of Hamed bin Sulliman, 51 in number, 35 were taken alive on board the Star as were also 24 of the people of the ship but of this number four died during the night, leaving a total of 55 landed in Zanzibar alive. Three men of the ship's crew were lost at the time of the wreck, and two died on the island from thirst, there being no water on the island, and three who had left the ship on a raft and a boat are not yet accounted for. The crew numbered 32, of whom 24 have been saved, and 35 of the 52 passengers were saved.

THE LOCUSTS.

(Gujerat Mitra.)

THE locusts which have recently descended from Marwar to Guzerat, are reported to have appeared in more places than it was first known. Towards the north, Wudnugger, Mansa, Pathapoor, and Ahmedabad, and further down Saeej, Radoo, Maluj, Chandna Broach, Surat, &c., were places, many of the green fields of which they have in no time laid waste, so much so that in several places not even seeds for corn were left, all trees were turned leafless, and many people had to seek the protection of Government. The space these locusts are stated to have occupied was about 28 miles in length and 9 in breadth.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE two vessels, The Tweed and Calcutta, with the cable for the Persian Gulf, sailed from Bombay yesterday afternoon. Major Champain, R. E., Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Presce, and their staff proceeded by The Tweed, which is in tow of the Dacca, and will proceed to Jask. There, the cable on board will be joined to the shore end with which the Amberwitch sailed some days ago. The Tweed will then proceed in tow of the Dacca and pay out her length of 250 miles of cable. The Calcutta, which is in tow of the Earl Canning, will at once proceed to Linga Roads and lie there till The Tweed's cargo has been laid. The gentlemen in charge of the undertaking will then proceed on board the Calcutta, and after the splicing of the two lengths has been completed, the Calcutta will be towed to Bushire by the Dacca. The Tweed will return in tow of the Earl Canning, and it is expected that both vessels will reach Bombay by the beginning of December to have their tanks removed and the decks and beams replaced.

ACTION AGAINST A MOONIM

QUESTION AS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

ON Monday a case was disposed of in the High Court which has been before Mr. Justice Westropp for several days. It was brought at the instance of the firm of Abdoola Noor Mahomed, Bombay, against Arab Ally to recover Rs. 20,057 with interest from June last at 9 per cent. Some time since one of the partners of the plaintiffs' firm lodged an information against the present defendant stating that he had for some years been acting as their moonim in their firm at Hoodeda, but had not for the last three years rendered his usual account or paid over the cash balance in his hands; and charging him with criminal misappropriation. He was expected to reach Bombay by steamer, and so an application was made for a warrant which the magistrate granted. The case was commenced in the Police Court, but the defendant disputed the jurisdiction on the ground that he was not a British subject. Before the second hearing of the case the following document, given by the defendant to the moonim whom the plaintiffs had sent to Hoodeda, was received by the firm; and so the proceedings in the Police Court were stopped and a civil suit instituted, for the recovery of the 9,438 dollars—Rs. 20,057. The document commenced in the following terms:—

"In the name of God compassionate, the merciful. Because of the writing of this declaration. The object of committing these lines to paper is as follows:—I, a dependent on the Most High God and the dictator of this writing who have signed and sealed it, namely Arab, the son of Ali, the former vakeel (or agent) of Hadjee Ismail, the son of Zakaria Memon, declare that the amount 9,438¾ of German dollars have been found proved against me and are by me due to the respectable firm of Ismail Zakaria on account of goods belonging to him that were with me and in my charge and that were sent to me in his honour's name; and the amount of the money received by me as per memorandum written by me and delivered to Hadjee Moosa bin Abdool Karim, the present vakeel of the above mentioned Hajee Ismail, and the remainder thereof is with me; and the above mentioned vakeel has harassed me and pressed me for payment of the above mentioned sum. I have asked his honour the respected, the dignified, the learned and pious Hassun bin Abdool bin Abdool to intercede for me with him not to make any demand against me. I have asked the vakeel's permission to allow me to go to Bombay in person to see the above mentioned Sett Hajee Ismail Zakaria in respect of the above mentioned sum, and to extricate myself I propose this and have bound myself to the above mentioned Hajee Moosa bin Abdool Karim to leave either of the ships *i.e.* by Fathoos on her arrival from the sea, part of Jeddah or by Fatha Alam on her passing this way *i.e.* the part of Hoodeda, should they sail for Bombay; and to see his honour, Sett Hajee Ismail Jakaria or I have asked that I may go by any other vessel."

The deponent then went on to say, *i.e.*, should he delay in proceeding to Bombay, he authorised the Sett to make the demand any day or hour in the year A.D. 1869, and bound himself to pay the above mentioned sum of 9438¾ dollars to Hajee Moosa without raising any plea or making any excuse to opposition, and should he raise any objection it would be neither heard nor accepted, and in like manner he bound himself to give him all that might be found against him below ing to the above mentioned Hajee Ismail whether cash or anything else due by him besides the above mentioned sum. Further, whatever might be found against him he would pay him rightfully, or in respect of the balance, should there be any portion due by any person, then he bound himself to transfer the amount to the name of the above mentioned vakeel and to confront him with the party. This was made by him willingly and freely while sound in body and in mind, without being forced by any person in the presence of and "through the medium of the pious, the dignified, and respected Hassun bin Abdool Bain Abdool and in the presence of those who attested it, and he had signed and sealed it that the same might testify against him, and God was the best witness who could be depended upon."

The written statement was as follows:—

1st. The defendant says that this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit inasmuch as the alleged causes of action in the plaint mentioned did not nor did any or either of them wholly or in part arise within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this honourable Court, and that the defendant is not a British subject and does not now, and never did, dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within such jurisdiction.

2nd. And without in any wise waiving or abandoning his said defence to the jurisdiction of this honourable Court, the defendant says that he is not indebted to the plaintiff as alleged in the plaint and that the defendant was induced to sign the alleged acknowledgment of indebtedness in the plaint mentioned by the duresse of the plaintiffs' moonim in unlawfully imprisoning him in a room in the house in which their business is carried on at Hoodeda and threatening to continue to keep him so imprisoned until he signed the same.

Messrs. Scoble and Starling (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green) were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Marriott and Leith for the defendant.

When the case was called on Monday it was stated that the defendant was not further to defend the suit.

His Lordship said he had always been against the defendant on the point of jurisdiction, as this was a case not of domicile but of mere dwelling; and therefore although in a case of domicile there might be a doubt as to whether Bombay were the domicile of the defendant, there could be very little doubt that the cause of action arose here or that he dwelt here. As to the claim for the money the defendant admitted the correctness of the entries which were at present in the cash book, but simply alleged that there were several items in his favour omitted. These he had not proved satisfactorily to the Court, and therefore judgment must go for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs, and, as the plaintiff asked for it, speedy execution.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCOME TAX.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

THE operation of the Income Tax is stated to have met with an indirect but firm opposition at Neriad. All the milk-selling Kolees, who were called on to pay the tax, convened a meeting of themselves, and resolved to suspend their trade. The few who have no share in this conspiracy have consequently tripled the price of the milk. But what is more serious is that following the example of the latter, all the other classes of traders have made a considerable increase in the prices of all the articles they sell, which tells heavily on the people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROTTEN ROW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Rotten Row is being completely spoilt and cut up by the unthinking selfishness of sundry impatient riders, who cannot wait until it is dry, before they go on to the grass, which they do by breaking down the bamboos. The ground is already much cut up, and when the mud dries it will be just the sort of thing to throw down or lame horses. I think the police ought to see the bamboos are not removed, and I also think that if rollers were passed over the ground before it finally hardens, it might be made pretty smooth. Mr. Bellasis is away, or I am sure he would not allow his pet to be so ill-used.—Yours, &c.,

CHEVALIER.

19th October.

A PARSEE'S DEFENCE OF LYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are inclined to suppose, as I believe, that as the native competitors for the Civil Service now in England knowingly misrepresented their age, they ought not to be favoured on any plea of mercy, and admitted to fulfil the responsible posts of the Indian Civil Service, which require men only of unsullied character and unstained reputation. I admit that this service requires men of sterling value and extensive ability. But does a simple telling of lie, and that, too, at a critical moment and a turning point of life, necessarily stigmatise a man as of bad character, and incapacitate him to do anything good and great in this world? I think not. If you think otherwise, you are a rigid and unmerciful moralist. When by a lie a man causes another man's throat to be cut, or injures any one irrecoverably, then and then only lying presents a hideous aspect, and renders the man a monster of cruelty and depravity. A man's life is passed in immense lying, such as that you accuse the native candidates of. Imagine a father conversing with his child, and in one hour you will find him speaking one dozen lies. In truth the native candidates scarcely were aware of any ill faith when they lied as to their age. The temptation to them was so irresistible that to lie was, so to speak, a course of nature. No man unless singularly nervous and weak could refrain from lying in such a case. That a man will lie all through his life cannot be proved from the fact of his having spoken a trifling lie once, and that, too, under strong provocation.—Yours, &c.,

"JOIAY."

18th October.

A TALE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does the Jamsetjee Hospital take exception to the admittance of any particular caste or creed from amongst the poor? I see a destitute fisherman every day lying under a shed at the Mazagon Bunder, and evidently fast dying from the effects of some internal disorder. Already he is a living skeleton; and to see him as he lies stretched under the shed resigned to a fate fast approaching, unassisted by anybody—for he has neither relatives nor friends—makes one wonder how life still adheres to a body which contains but skin and bones. For months past I have noticed him under the shed, which from its extreme narrowness affords but a meagre shelter against rain and sun, but he was always in a state of sleepiness and I did not think it right to interrupt it. Yesterday, however, I succeeded in speaking to him; and in answer to a question, he said that he had on two occasions begged for admittance to the Jamsetjee Hospital and been as often refused; and that being destitute of home, friends, and means, he wished that death would take him away from a world that may pity but will not relieve. He told me also, that he had been a fisherman patell, and that most of the boats that now ply for hire from the Mazagon Bunder had been owned by him; but that being overtaken by domestic troubles, he had been compelled to sell his all. Discarded, he said, by those who once professed unremitting friendship for him, and shunned by those whose misfortunes he had in his better days relieved, life to him was a torment and a mockery of which he would fain be relieved. I do firmly believe there is a great deal of truth in what this wretched man asserts; and it is a thousand pities that such instances of destitution and misery should pass unrelieved. I sincerely hope that some charitable institution will condescend to give succour to this unhappy man, who, for sheer lack of medical comforts, is fast approaching the grave. I may mention that his name is Sedick, and that he may at any time be seen at the Mazagon Bunder.—Yours, &c.,

R. L.

Bombay, 18th October.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I solicit space in your columns for a few words on behalf of, what I think I may conscientiously call, an ill-used, abused, and much-neglected class of Government servants—I mean the officers of the Bombay Customs Preventive Service.

To the many grievances under which they suffer (some of which have been made public through the columns of the *Gazette*) is now to be added another from the 1st January 1870, when comes into force the order relating to the wearing of uniforms by the officers of the above service. In writing on this subject I do not for a moment mean to say that this in itself is very hard. Oh dear, no! But I certainly do characterize it as a piece of injustice that the Preventive officer should be made to pay for the uniform out of the pittance he gets. Imagine the feelings of a poor fellow drawing Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 per month and having to "shell out" nearly, if not quite, half that sum for a uniform; and imagine him again having to pay house-rent, servants, &c., out of the remainder, which I "guess" he'd find rather hard to do. I do not belong to the class who vote against a uniform; in fact I am an advocate for it for I believe it, or some other distinguishing mark, to be very necessary; but I approve of it only on the condition that some one else and not me pays for it. By the some one else, I mean Government, who I think can well afford to give, for this purpose, a few rupees to those who assist in collecting so many for them. Should the order anent uniforms, despite all the remonstrances that have been made, be put into force at the time intimated, it will, I need hardly say, cause much discontent in the service, and this must necessarily impair its efficiency, without gaining any other advantage in return. I am told that in America, Customs officers do not wear a uniform, but merely carry with them a piece of ribbon impressed with the national arms, which they produce in support of their authority should any one question it. Now, if this is found to answer in a country like America, why should it not do so in Bombay?

Besides it would be within the means of a Preventive officer to purchase the ribbon, while it is not so with the uniform, and this consideration itself should make the authorities decide in favour of the former.—Yours, &c.,

A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

Colaba, 18th October.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—The following prisoners received these sentences for petty theft:—Esab Hoosein, ten stripes; Govindjee Anundjee, eight stripes; Luximon Babajee one week.

"SMUGGLING."—William Lynch was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or suffer imprisonment for seven days, for attempting to take spirituous liquors into the European General Hospital.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—John Brandt, of the Mathe ran, was sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks fo continued disobedience on board ship; and Rober Aitken, of the Choice, to a fortnight's imprisonment for disobedience.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—F. Ramos was charged by F. de Nazaret with criminal intimidation and using threatening and abusive language towards the prosecutor in a train from Bandora on the 7th inst. After some proof of very improper words having been used, the defendant offered the following written apology:—"Mr. F. de Nazaret,—I, the undersigned, regretting much my misconduct of the 7th instant in the Bandora local train, am deeply sorry for all those insolent expressions I ma le use of against you without any cause. I beg to retract them and to apologise to you for any annoyance you may have suffered in the estimation of those you are acquainted with, assuring you at the same time I shall not interfere with you any more, provided you will be good enough to withdraw the case instituted against me in the Fort Police Court.—Dated Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869. F. RAMOS."

The prosecutor accepted this apology, and the Magistrate bound the defendant over to keep the peace for six months in Rs. 150.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of message, to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 22	0 2
,, Calcutta via Agra	11 50	0 33
,, Madras	5 7	0 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Cowsedass Chethurboojdass, care of Balajee Furress.
For Ammertheen, Minty Bazaar, from Bangalore.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON SEED.

THE following letter has been placed at our disposal by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

To the Cotton Commissioner, Bombay.

Broach, 28th August 1869.

SIR,—Having completed the sowing of the coming season's crop, I do myself the honour of forwarding to you a sketch of the various arrangements made.

A plan is forwarded herewith, which I trust will aid you in following out the descriptions, as the affair is perhaps somewhat complicated. I am hopeful, however, that the conditions under which the sowings are made, and the order in which they are arranged, will yield at least some fresh items of information concerning the acclimatization of foreign kinds of cotton, or the possibility of so improving the native variety by cultivation and otherwise as to make it almost equal both in quality and quantity of yield to the few American kinds which are so far affected by the soil, climate, or other influences bearing on Indian cultivation.

Of the three districts chosen for this year's work the greatest extent of land is in the Broach talooka. The acreage of the respective farms is as follows:—

Broach	141 Beegas.
Surat	88 ,,
Dhow	25 ,,
	254 Beegas.

The land in the neighbourhood of Broach is pretty uniformly of a deep black soil. The Surat land is partially black—the portion towards the river being of a light red colour, with an admixture of sand. The small piece at Dhow is sandy throughout.

In plantations No. I., B., C., D., E., III., F., G., H., K., L., and M., N., O., P., R., the soils are of a distinct type each from the other, and the sowings are so arranged as that each variety of seed will go to each kind of soil, the plots being likewise nearly of the same size, and about five beegas will enable us to compare the products accurately one with the other.

You will perhaps remember that it was about the end of the rains last year that the bulk of our exotics succumbed. At the time I considered this severe check to be the result of the fierce rays of the sun pouring down upon the plants in a weakened condition, or of a cutting night wind which sometimes blows during that season. With the view of testing the accuracy of these ideas, I have sown pieces of all the different exotics in double lines alternate with native—this is shown in No. III. E., where Sea Island is the exotic. A. and B. of the same form are similarly sown with New Orleans and Egyptian respectively. In Form II. B. C. D. and E. are taken up with this experiment. The above are sown somewhat close to each other, so that in the event of the exotics prospering, the native can be entirely pulled up to make space for the other; but should the exotic fail, then the native will grow up, and having plenty of room for lateral growth and a free circulation of air, would most likely produce some splendid pods for pedigree work. In Form I., F. H. K. L. M. from the hybridizing experiment, and the kind from which the hybrid, are desired, are sown mixed, the pieces being either at a distance from each other, or having an intervening field of indigenous. Each field will produce seed of a distinct kind or class of kinds; for example of the produces of F., each seed will be either pure indigenous, pure Sea Island, or a hybrid containing a certain proportion of the nature of both of its parents. Some seeds will be more indigenous than exotic and *vice versa*. The seed from each piece being sown separately, when it grows up it will be evident what plants are indigenous, and what exotic; the remainder would be hybrid of different shades. From the individuals which are approved of seeds could there be saved for sowing the following year. Should the two kinds forming any mixed crop come to maturity exactly at the same time, there may be a chance in mixing, but this will not be of much importance, the seeds being the main consideration.

Fields 1 and 4 at Vigulpoor contain each a well, so that if desired a small piece can be irrigated.

Dhow farm E is sown with the finest selected seeds we had from last year. Field two contains a patch, cachof 3 exotics, and field 1 is occupied by the plants of last year, which are now growing very strong, and would no doubt, with careful and judicious management, produce a heavy crop. On account of the difficulty and time occupied in going to and from the place, I was obliged to leave this in the hands of a watchman whom I engaged there to attend to the works; but finding that he entirely neglected his duty, and even resumed his usual occupation of fishing so soon as I left the place, I sent him away and in his stead stationed a man in Surat, who will go down frequently and assist the patel in putting the thing straight. As the cultivation of this ten beegas (old plants) is in my own hands, I shall require to draw a small sum bye and bye to pay for the cleaning, which is now being done. Once weeding will be sufficient.

The parties who own the land upon that part, as I reported to you before, wished to try a sowing on their own account, providing seed, and cultural instructions were supplied to them. After receiving your instructions to do so I gave them seed as follows:—

Indigenous selected	75 lbs.
Hingunghaut	50 ,,
New Orleans	50 ,,
Sea Island	50 ,,
Egyptian	25 ,,
	250 lbs.

This at the rate of 5 lbs. per beega will sow an area of 50 beegas. These seeds were not sown when I was at Dhow, about the middle of the month, but I advised that they should be without delay.

It will appear that the main points upon which the present year's work will be expected to furnish information are the results of locality and ordinary cultivation on foreign seeds, and the improvement (if any) of the crop produced from the carefully selected seed of last year.

So far as I am able to judge from last year's experience, I am satisfied that were the resources of the land properly worked out, the yield would be something like one hundred per cent. more than at present. The means of accomplishing this result will be found out only by giving the subject undivided attention and daily personal superintendence throughout one season or more.

The implements in present use amongst the native farmers are of the most wretched description and could easily be improved. English implements are quite useless on account of their weight, but a few articles, such as ploughs, drill grubbers, sowing drills, &c., could be made, I think, containing the principle of the English tool with the lightness of the native.

The present native plough is objectionable, not so much on account of its not tilling deep as its inability to mould a furrough—in other words to turn the surface down and bring the under soil up. It merely stirs up the land and leaves mud and other rubbish on the surface where it grows and chokes the crop unless removed. Removing it involves too much labour for the village, indeed could all such rubbish be ploughed in for a few years, it would enrich the land and perhaps so disintegrate it as to prevent the cracking which is so injurious to crops in deep black soil.

The reason given by the ryots for not manuring the land is that it is then so much more difficult to keep clean, and such is the case; but the reason is simply that the manure is left scattered over the surface of their yards for months together instead of being carefully prepared by being turned up in heaps for putrefactive fermentation; thus grain, jowaree, grass, and other seed from the bullocks' feed spring up immediately on the manure being applied to the land.

Part of the field 7 on the Alli farm had a surface dressing of village sweepings. On that part the plants are now about one foot four inches high, while the height of those on the undressed portion is not more than 9 inches.

The exotics, more especially the Sea Island, made a beautiful start and are still quite in advance of the others; but it is questionable whether they will go on, as a sudden change of the temperature affects them visibly, and they have yet to get over that knotty time above mentioned when they are subjected to several consecutive days of harsh rain succeeded by as many of burning sunshine, which put even the hardy native plant to the test.

The seeds of two kinds of tobacco and the packet divi-divi forwarded from your office came to hand on the 30th ultimo. I made a small sowing of each at once, and several of the log woods have already germinated, and their progress will be reported from time to time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER STORMONT,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

EVERYBODY who has thought at all upon the subject of female beauty, must have observed that we have a much stricter law in judging of what constitutes good looks, and symmetrical proportion of the limbs, in woman than in man. Most people will have observed, too, that a much larger proportion of youths—boys at Eton, and young men at Oxford, for example—are possessed of good looks, than would be the case amongst a like number of girls. I suppose it is because we are more nicely critical concerning the beautiful in woman. No ancient statue is more celebrated than the Venus de Medici, indeed it is looked on by connoisseurs as a perfect model of female loveliness. M. Bonomi has been taking the measure of this statue. He finds that, allowance being made for her stooping position, her height is about 5 feet 2 inches. The is rather below the middle height. The foot of the Venus is exactly 9 inches in length, rather more than one-seventh of the whole height. The greatest width of the foot is 3¾ inches, equal to one-eighteenth of her height. Her waist is of course uncompressed, and of its natural size, and does not look either too slender or too stout to be in perfect harmony with the figure of this famous goddess. The Venus de Medici was discovered in the villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli.—*Once a Week.*

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

[EXTRACTS.]

POLICE.

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

THE following is from the report of the Commissioner of Police, N. D:—

"I regret to have to state that the year has been one of scarcity and trial in the greater part of the Northern Division. In Khandeish the scantiness of the monsoon caused a drought, which necessitated the adoption by Government of famine relief works on an extensive scale. These public works, highly useful in themselves, have been the means of keeping the Bheels and lower orders of the population employed, and prevented them from taking to a lawless and predatory life, as is so often their wont in times of scarcity.

"In Gujarat unusual floods accompanied by heavy rain fell in August last, doing much damage not only to the standing crops, but also to house property, in the large towns. Ahmedabad and Kaira in particular suffered severely, while some of the village sites along the banks of the rivers were entirely swept away. Thus many were rendered houseless in the course of less than a week. Then there was a total absence of the latter rains in October, so that the fields, which were re-sown afterwards, yielded but a meagre crop, tending in no small degree to add to the distress already prevalent in the province of Gujarat.

"Again, north of Gujarat in Rajpootana and Malwa matters were even worse: excessive drought and famine had compelled numbers of the inhabitants to emigrate, and these famine-stricken people came in large numbers into the British provinces of Gujarat and Khandeish, adding to the local distress already prevalent, so that it was most fortunate that Government had taken prompt measures to start famine relief works. I am glad to state that, notwithstanding these untoward events, the general tranquillity of the country was in no way disturbed, and there was no unusual amount of crime—facts creditable to the vigilance of the police.

"A detailed account of these famine relief works has been given in my administration report in the Revenue Department, and there is therefore no occasion to repeat them here; but I may add that public subscriptions, and also grants-in-aid from municipalities, increased the amount of the relief funds placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

"My last report contained an account of the disturbances in the Punch Mahals, owing to the Naikra insurrection. Roopsing, the chief leader, was hung; the Purmeshwur was shot in action by Captain Segrave, the Superintendent of Police, and several of their accomplices were taken prisoners, tried, and sentenced to transportation and to various terms of imprisonment. The correspondence connected with this affair continued during the year under report, and it may be interesting to note the subsequent events.

"Two sons of Roopsing's and one son of the Purmeshwur, together with [redacted] mothers, have been kept at Godra at the expense of the state, under the supervision of the agent to the Governor in the Punch Mahals. The boys [redacted] attend the Government school at that town, and by the last accounts were making fair progress in their studies. A daughter of Roopsing's has been given in marriage by Mr. Propert to a respectable Naikra in the neighbourhood of Godra.

"The native officers and the Thakoor of Sonipoor, who greatly assisted in quelling the disturbance, have been rewarded as follows:—

I.—Soobedar Shaik Sultan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Order of Merit.

II.—Jonadar Ghoolab Bhoodoo, of the Irregular Levy, with a life grant of a village of the Godra pergunna in the Surunjam of a value of Rs. 400.

III.—The Thakoor of Sonipoor with a present of a rifle of the value of Rs. 300, and a purse of Rs. 500, with other minor presents.

"It may be in the recollection of Government that a nephew of Roopsing's, of the name of Thowria Naik, had escaped into the jungles when his uncle and the other leaders were captured. This Thowria Naik attempted to create another disturbance about the beginning of November 1868. He with some 5 or 6 men came down upon the Kudwell Thanna in Chota Oodeypoor, under the Rewa Kanta Agency and carried away all the arms and ammunition he could find in it, and boasted of his intention to attack some of the Government thannas in the Punch Mahals.

"On the receipt of this information, Mr. Propert and Captain Wilson (the Superintendent of Police) promptly proceeded to Jambooghora and Warek, and though they found that the rumours of Thowria's doings were exaggerated, they offered a reward of Rs. 200 for his capture. On the 30th November 1868 Thowria Naik was apprehended by some men whom Mr. Propert sent out to him with a purwana ordering him to surrender. This he did to Mr. Propert at Godra shortly afterwards. Thus the last of the ringleaders has been secured.

"For the better supervision of the Narookote district Government have sanctioned the entertainment of a chief constable, and a mahalkurry with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, the headquarters of both these having been fixed at Jamboogohora, where a defensible thanna has been sanctioned to be built. With these precautions and arrangements it is hoped that the peace of the Narookote district has been placed on a satisfactory basis.

"In regard to crime the total number of cases recorded in the Northern Division amounted to 19,382, against 19,181 in the previous year, showing an increase of 201; the total number of detections to 16,599, or 84 per cent., against 15,067, or 78 per cent. The increase in the number of cases is attributable entirely to trivial cases 'under voluntarily causing hurt.'

"Of 'offences against the human body' there were 4,898 cases, of which 4,667 were detected, against 4,420 in the previous year, of which 4,141 were found out. The 'murder' cases amounted to 67, being an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year, and 59 of these were detected. Under 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder' there were 26 cases, being an increase of 3 over the number recorded in 1867, and of these all but one were brought to justice.

"The 'offences against property' show 8,348 cases, against 9,474 in the previous year, being a decrease of 1,126. The cases under 'theft,' 'robbery,' and 'dacoity' amounted to 5,544, 179, and 71, against 6,637,189, and 87 in 1867, being a decrease of 1,103, 10, and 16 respectively. This is most satisfactory considering how unfavourably the state of the past season proved, and shows that the famine relief works organised by Government did good.

"The detection under the above three heads amounted to 5,790, or 68 per cent., against 6,913, or 55 per cent., last year.

"The value of property as registered at the time the offences were reported amounted to Rs. 3,76,975, of which Rs. 1,20,304, or about 33 per cent., were recovered.

"I am glad to be able to report that the police in the Northern Division has improved in efficiency, and this is well illustrated by the detection recorded in the foregoing paragraphs. The numbers to be maintained in the force of each district, were finally fixed during the year under report. They have been reduced to a very low standard in numbers, but I trust by being better paid, and by the hopes of pensions for faithful and good services, that their efficiency has been increased, and that they will eventually, with good management, be found to be equal to the requirements of the districts entrusted to their protection."

The following is from the administration report of the Police Commissioner Southern Division:—

"The main event of the year was the reorganization of the police according to the new scale of pay. The orders of Government on this subject were received about the middle of February 1869, and by the 1st of April the police of the whole of the districts not previously revised were placed on the new footing. The revision has resulted in an aggregate annual saving of Rs. 20,578 to Government.

"By a notification dated 8th June 1868 the police of the cantonments of Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednugur, and Belgaum were, consequent on the extension to them of Bombay Act III. of 1867, amalgamated with the district police. The question, however, of placing the police in the three last named cantonments on an efficient footing is still under consideration. The police force of the cantonment of Poona has been revised, but the question of meeting a portion of the increased expense from income available from the existing cantonment funds still remains for decision.

"Compared with the year preceding there has been a diminution in the total number of crimes committed during the year, amounting for the entire division to 5·47 per cent. In the Ahmednuggur and Canara districts the decrease was very small, but in the sub-district of Sholapore, in Kulladghee, in Sattara, in Dharwar, and in Belgaum it amounted to 28·69, 10·87, 10·76, 6·63 and 6·56 per cent. respectively.

"In crimes of a heinous nature there was an increase in the Kulladghee and Canara districts, in the sub-district of Sholapore, and in the districts of Ahmednuggur and Rutnagherry. In the Dharwar district there was a considerable decrease in the number of such crimes. In the principal division of Poona and in the Belgaum district there was also a decrease, but to a smaller extent. In Sattara the decrease was very trifling.

"In crimes of a less heinous nature there was a total decrease, amounting for the entire division to 5·66 per cent. The largest decrease occurred in the Sholapore subdivision, in which it amounted to 29·79 per cent. as compared with the year preceding. In the Kulladghee, Sattara, and Belgaum districts also the decrease was comparatively large, being 10·29, 11·19, and 6·53 per cent. respectively. In Rutnagherry there was an increase amounting to 10·16 per cent., and there was also an increase in the principal division of the Poona district, but only to a slight extent.

"The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, in which it amounted to 52 per cent. The Dharwar and Canara districts come next in order, in which the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent. In the Sattara district it amounted to 41 per cent.; in the Kulladghee and Belgaum districts to 39 per cent.; in the principal division of the Poona district to 33 per cent; in the Rutnagherry district to 31 per cent., and in the sub-district of Sholapore to 30 per cent.

"Among the arrests made was one of considerable importance in the Belgaum district. A gang of Kyakarees, who were in the habit of committing burglaries in some portions of this district and in the adjoining native States, were apprehended by the joint efforts of the police quartered in the Chickodee and Gokak talookas with property stolen on different occasions amounting to Rs. 3,590. The trial of these professional thieves by the Sessions Court resulted in 25 out of 27 men captured being sentenced to different periods of rigorous imprisonment varying from three to ten years. The conduct of the police on this occasion especially of the Deputy Collector of Poonah Ramchunder Sewajee, of the Chickodee talooka, is the great amusement of all present.

and Bheemajee Narrayen, of the Gokak talooka, was very praiseworthy, and elicited great commendation and a recommendation for special rewards from the Sessions Court, which recommendation it afforded me much pleasure in complying with.

"It is also my duty to submit to the notice of Government that in the Sholapore sub-district the vigilance of the police under the direction of Mr. Inspector Bhaskur Krishna brought to light the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder. The criminals in this case were very wealthy, and through their influence in the district succeeded in escaping temporarily from justice at the preliminary trial before the magistrate; further careful inquiries by the police resulted in their re-apprehension and committal by the Magistrate F. P., Mr. Jervoise, to the Sessions Court, where a jury recorded a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced by the District Judge to transportation for life.

"A police school has now been established at the head-quarter station of each of the districts of the Southern Division, in which the men and their children are taught to read and write in the language of the district, and the former also receive instruction in the Criminal Procedure and Police Codes. The progress made by the men of the Kulladghee and Canara police is as yet very small, but in the other districts these schools have given a valuable impetus to education among the police, and the progress made by the men has been on the whole satisfactory. I was especially pleased during my last tour with what I had witnessed of the progress made by the men in the police school at Belgaum, and I have no doubt that these schools, properly conducted, will effect a considerable amount of improvement both in the men of the police and their children, and will thus become beneficial to the community at large."

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

The number of cotton bales exported from this presidency in 1868, amounting to 1294291 bales, exceeds that exported in 1867 by 70,241 bales; and exhibits also a considerable increase over the exports of any year since the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act (Act IX of 1863).

	From Bombay.	From Carwar.	From Sind.	Total.
In 1868.	12,40,692	26,303	27,206	12,94,291
In 1867.	.....	.....	.....	12,24,050
Increase	.....	.....	.....	70,241

Exclusive of advances for experimental cotton cultivation and the purchase of superior seed for distribution to ryots, the receipts and expenditure of every description in 1868 were respectively Rs. 2,55,560 and Rs 2,38,786. Compared with the actual realizations and disbursements during the preceding year, there is an increase of Rs. 13,317 in receipts, and of Rs. 12,256 in disbursements, as will be seen by the subjoined table—

Year.	Receipts. Fees on bales exported.	Licence fees, fines, sale proceeds of condemned cotton, and savings in salaries.	Total	Expenditure of every description, exclusive of advances.
In 1868	2,51,222	4,338		2,38,786
In 1867	2,38,139½	4,103½		2,26,530
Increase in 1868.	13,082½	234½		12,256

Net balance from the receipts of 1868—Rs. 16,774; 1867, Rs. 15,713;—increase in 1868, Rs. 1,061.

A portion of the net surplus from the receipts of 1868, amounting to Rs. 2,496, having been absorbed in out-standing advances, the remainder (Rs. 14,278) contributed to raise the amount of cash balance on hand from Rs. 1,57,378 at the commencement of 1868 to Rs. 1,71,656 on the 1st January 1869. On the same date the amount of unrecovered advances was Rs. 34,450, about one-half of which sum was expended in conducting cotton experiments during the past year.

There were 294 presses worked by manual labour, and 171 worked by steam power during the year, against 222 of the former, and 153 of the latter, in 1867. About three-fourths of the increase in presses worked by manual labour occurred in Surat and Broach; the others were erected in the Khandeish, Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates. Of the increase of 18 presses worked by steam power, 12 have been erected in Bombay, and the others in Sind, and the collectorates of Canara, Sholapore, and Surat (including Broach).

The total number of cotton gins worked by steam power was 1,288 in 1868-69 against 1,303 in 1867. There was a decrease of eleven gins in Ahmedabad and six in Bombay, while there was an increase of two in the Khandeish collectorate, leaving a decrease of 15. The diminution, however, in the case of Bombay is stated to be only nominal, and as being due to a mistake in last year's statement in which six cotton openers were entered as gins. The actual decrease, therefore, is only 9.

The number of cases tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year was only eight. It is now generally admitted that the working of the Act has not succeeded in affording that protection to the cotton trade which it was expected to give; and the subject of its amendment is under the consideration of Government.

With a view of improving the staple, experiments in cotton cultivation were departmentally undertaken in different parts of the presidency. Owing, however, to an unusually unfavourable season, but little success was obtained. Three practical gardeners from England have recently been engaged for the special conduct of experiments, and the best results are expected from their labours.

Including the province of Sind and the native states under this presidency,

AFGHANISTAN.

THERE is authentic intelligence of considerable interest from Cubul. Ismael Khan is said to have stayed not long in Swat, which place he left for Budakshan, where money aid from his relations in Cabul is supposed to have reached him. General Nusseer Khan, a commandant under Abdool Rahman Khan, and a man of note, is also in Budakshan, and it is thought that he and Ishmael Khan are hatching mischief. The accounts from Turkistan are, on the whole, not very placid-seeming. Mahomed Ishak Khan has still a following of at least some two or three thousand men, and is encamped beyond the Oxus. The Turkomans have been again troublesome in the frontier districts, and had carried off 2,000 sheep from near Akchah. Naib Mahomed Khan, Shere Ali's Governor of the province, and General Daood Shah, his General there, are on the worst terms with each other. It is further said Ishak Khan recently paid a visit to the Akhoond of Swat, returning towards Budakshan, after a stay of two days. It may be that Naib Mahommed Khan is thinking of setting up for himself in Turkistan, or is bent on some other treachery to Shere Ali, and finds General Daood Shah a restraint, of whom he would gladly get rid. Reinforcements have been sent from Cabul, and though we have no good ground for concluding such is the case, matters look as if a strong combination, under the auspices of Bokhara and others, were now being got up in Budakshan against Shere Ali, and in favour of his exile brother. This, however, is the merest surmise on our part.

On the other hand, Hussud Khan, the Persian Envoy, has arrived in Cabul, where he was received with great honour. He appears to be a very politic character. Days before he reached that city, he wrote to the Meer Moonshee of Shere Ali, that he was on his way to Cabul, solely actuated by a wish to see his friends and relations there, and that he had no political mission whatever. He further requested that those appointed to attend him might be Sheeas: about as courteous an intimation as if Dr. Cumming, on visiting Rome, were to request Pio Nono's chamberlain to take care that none but staunch Protestants should be appointed to receive him. But there may be more in this Persian Envoy's mission than it is intended shall now meet the public eye. He arrived at Cabul on the 9th September, the Ameer receiving him in full durbar with great distinction. He sat on the Ameer's left, the chair on the right or place of honour being accorded to the British Agent. There was conversation, but no mention of the Shah of Persia or message from him. The Ameer and Ishmael Khan are hatching mischief. The accounts from Turkistan are, on the whole, not very placid-seeming. Mahomed Ishak Khan has still a following of at least some two or three thousand men, and is encamped beyond the Oxus. The Turkomans have been again troublesome in the frontier districts, and had carried off 2,000 sheep from near Akchah. Naib Mahomed Khan, Shere Ali's Governor of the province, and General Daood Shah, his General there, are on the worst terms with each other. It is further said Ishak Khan recently paid a visit to the Akhoond of Swat, returning towards Budakshan, after a stay of two days. It may be that Naib Mahommed Khan is thinking of setting up for himself in Turkistan, or is bent on some other treachery to Shere Ali, and finds General Daood Shah a restraint, of whom he would gladly get rid. Reinforcements have been sent from Cabul, and though we have no good ground for concluding such is the case, matters look as if a strong combination, under the auspices of Bokhara and others, were now being got up in Budakshan against Shere Ali, and in favour of his exile brother. This, however, is the merest surmise on our part.

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INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

WE learn that H. M.'s 10th are still at Cherat and will not return to Peshawur. H. M.'s 36th will leave for Rawul Pindee as soon as possible.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 16.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Government Military Train between Nagpore and Jubbulpore will re-open from the 20th instant.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 16.

MR. LINDSAY NEILL, Assistant Commissioner, has been re-transferred from the Chanda to the Nagpore district.—*Ibid.*

LIEUTENANT JOHN TEMPLE, Assistant Commissioner, having reported his return from furlough, has been posted to the Nagpore district.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN C. H. GRACE, Deputy Commissioner, Mundla, has obtained three months' privilege leave from the 1st November next.—*Ibid.*

MR. MUIR, Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Civil Service, has been transferred from the Nagpore to the Wurdah district, vice Mr. Tawney proceeding on leave.—*Ibid.*

MR. A. M. RUSSEL, Assistant Commissioner, just returned from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, during the absence on privilege of Lieutenant A. Bloomfield.—*Ibid.*

ALTHOUGH Mr. George Campbell, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has signified his intention of returning to India, we understand he will not do so before the expiration of his leave in March next.—*Ibid.*

LOCUSTS have made their appearance among us, and a flight of these insects has just been reported as having passed over Wardah. We have not as yet been able to learn particulars of the damage (if any) which they may have caused to the crops.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Robert Brereton's bull at Bhosawul on the 14th instant, has been generally pronounced as one of the most brilliant that has ever been given in these parts. The decorations, refreshments and general arrangements were on a scale of magnificence and liberality which has never before been equalled here.—*Ibid.*

MR. D. G. PROBY, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, having been relieved of the charge of the Chindwara District Police by Captain Matthias, has returned to Nagpore, where he is to officiate as District Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Bradshaw. When Captain Bradshaw resumes charge of the Nagpore District, Mr. Proby will be posted to Balaghat.—*Ibid.*

THE arrest of the Wahabee Moulvie mentioned in our last issue took place in Raipore, but as he is a permanent resident of Kamp'ee, information supplied from that station led to his capture while on one of his propagandist tours in Chutteesgurh. We learn that though not actually confined, he is under the surveillance of the police until an answer is returned to a reference which has been sent to the Madras Government regarding him.—*Ibid.*

IN seconding the exertions of Government in its strenuous efforts at retrenchment, the officiating Chief Commissioner has suggested that the rewards for the destruction of wild beasts in the Central Provinces be reduced by one-half for each description of savage animal. The highest rewards have always been given for the killing of tigers. These Mr. Morris proposes to cut down from 100 to 50 rupees for man-eaters, and from 50 to 20 rupees for ordinary tigers.—*Ibid.*

MONTHS ago specimens of Chanda coal were forwarded to both the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways for trial and report. We believe that experiments have been made with the coal by both railways, but no official reports of the results have yet been submitted. Surely it behoves the officiating Chief Commissioner, in a matter in which the Government takes so much interest, and upon which the question of the construction of the Chanda Railway mainly hinges, to ascertain the cause of delay in the furnishing of these reports, and to use his influence in expediting their submission.—*Ibid.*

THE Government has accorded sanction to the scheme for the establishing of a large district and station Civil Court under Colonel Magniac as Chief Judge. Unfortunately, however, the new schedule of establishment exceeds the former expenditure by a little over one hundred rupees, which excess the Government will not on any account allow, but insists that the present schedule be made to square with the previous expenditure. Of course there will be very little difficulty in effecting this, and perhaps we may see the new Court in working order before the doom of these provinces will have been sealed.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE 9TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We understand that the Government of India have telegraphed to the Home Government, requesting that if the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery bring out guns of new pattern, they should bring out ammunition, small stores and implements together with services of the same.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 14.

THE following is the text of the bill introduced into the Canadian Parliament for the punishment of seduction. The Bill is evidently due to the late cases of seduction and murder which created intense sensation in Canada:—"1. Whosoever shall, under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connexion with any unmarried woman of previous chaste character, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, in any gaol or place of confinement, with or without hard labour, or to pay such fine as the Court may award, in addition to or without any such other punishment as aforesaid. 2. No conviction shall be had under this Act on the testimony of the woman seduced unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the commission of the offence. 3. The subsequent intermarriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of conviction."

THE ARMY AND ITS COST.

(Friend of India.)

THAT very large and serious reductions in our military expenditure are impending, may be gathered from the earnest appeals of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for "most complete and prompt and vigorous support." The proposals will reach England at a time when Mr. Cardwell is maturing his scheme for a reorganization of the British Army. The Horse Guards, already on its defence, may be expected to fight all the more tenaciously for its Indian patronage, that it will be forced to surrender so many privileges and appointments in England. But the Duke of Argyll, even if in repeated despatches and speeches he had not committed himself to a large reduction in the cost of the Army, may be expected, of all Secretaries of State, to insist on what is due to his own department and to atone, as far as possible, for the gigantic military jobs carried out at the expense of India through Sir Charles Wood. The suffering and loss to individuals caused by the proposed reductions will be felt far more keenly than in 1861, when the overgrown establishments of the mutiny campaigns were cut down. The reductions will call forth much more opposition than any new taxation however severe. For at least a million and a half sterling has to be cut off the expenditure of the Army, without reducing the fighting force of the English garrison by a man. That means that the officers are to suffer and the Native Army is to be considerably diminished. So far, only, as the expense of officers is saved by increasing the rank and file of the majority of the English regiments and dispensing altogether with others, there will be a gain to the British Army, which will have fewer corps serving in India. The Government of India will, we doubt not, carry out the necessary reductions with a tender regard to the rights, claims and expectations of all the officers affected.

The key to the reductions lies in the present strength of the Army in India. The Indian Army is, in round numbers, 192,000 strong, including officers, effectives and non-effectives. Of this strength 127,000 are Natives, and 65,000 are British including 3,600 officers. The whole of this Army is only very slightly larger than that which garrisoned Bengal before the Mutiny. Since Fifty-seven the country has received four thousand miles of railway, and the whole armament of the force has undergone, or is undergoing, a vast improvement. In these circumstances why should there be three Commanders-in-Chief with corresponding establishments, and why so large a Divisional and Brigade Staff? We may be sure that this question, often asked since 1861, will now be finally settled. Cannot one Commander-in-Chief, if set free from Council and purely civil duties, with a corresponding diminution in his income, as efficiently supervise the 180,000 men to whom the Army will be reduced in 1870 as the 160,000 in Bengal alone before the Mutiny, when railways were not? Of course the one Adjutant General's and the one Quartermaster General's department would still be divided into three parts, for the native armies would be recruited and relieved within their own limits. Or if it be said that the overland relief of troops gives Bombay a claim to keep its Commander-in-Chief, let there be two, one for the Deccan and Southern India, and one for the rest of the peninsula from the Vindhyas to the frontier. We may certainly reckon on the abolition of the office which only Sir Hope Grant has of late years saved from contempt. The same reasoning is likely to be applied to the subordinate commands. For more than a year the propriety of sacrificing a Divisional General in each of the Armies, substituting for a second a Brigadier General and reducing the number of Brigadiers General and Brigade Majors, has been under discussion. We do not know what the views of Lord Napier of Magdala were on the subject, but Lord Napier of Madras has long been of opinion that Southern India has far too large and costly an army for its wants. The published discussion between this Lordship and General McCleverty on the station of Ooty shows that. We should not wonder if some of the Inspectors of Artillery were to share the retirement of Commanders-in-Ceief and Divisional and Brigade commanders.

Applying the policy of fewer but larger regiments, so as to save the cost of cadres of officers, to the Native and English armies, let us see what reductions are likely to be effected. In the case of the Native Army there will be no opposition in England and little, except from the officers concerned, in India. We may at present leave out of account such forces as those on the Punjab frontier and in Central India, which are under the Government of India. We should deprecate any reduction except the Native Artillery of the former, since Hazara has received a Battery of Royal Artillery and Kohat has the protection permanently of a Punjab Mountain Battery, while the guns on the frontier are to be rifled. Madras is not likely to retain its one Company of Native Artillery, while, except at Aden, it would be well if Bombay had no native gunners. In Lower Bengal, owing to its costliness the Eurasian Battery is likely to follow the Lahore Light Horse, its place in Assam being taken, if necessary, by an ordinary Mountain Battery. If the Bengal Native Army is to garrison all the stations in Bengal now supplied at great expense from Madras, and if it is to be prepared for frontier campaigns and foreign service like that in China and Abyssinia, we fail to see how its regular troops, which number only 45,500 effectives, can be reduced by one man. The last campaign in the Hazara country taught a lesson which will be long remembered. But by increasing the strength of each regiment, we should not wonder to see one cavalry and three or four infantry corps cut off the list. Since Lord Napier's enlightened recommendations made long ago, after the complete collapse of the new organization and owing to the excessive cost caused by the family system during reliefs, the Madras Army must be prepared for considerable reductions. Its Cavalry corps are the most costly to the country. The regiment now in Bengal will not be required, and two corps of a strength equal to the other three could supply Bellary, Kamptee and Secunderabad. Of the forty infantry regiments we see from the Army List that five are in Bengal. Besides these one or two more are likely to be given up, the strength of the rest being proportionally increased. Whatever is done in the case of the Madras Army, however, we trust there will be some return to that organization which alone will make it a fighting force when required. In Bombay the Sindh Horse may be made less expensive, and the recommendation of Lord Canning in 1862, when two of its Infantry corps, returned from China, will doubtless take effect on a larger scale.

We cannot spare one English soldier, but how many regiments can be dispensed with by adding their strength to those which remain? Here the saving ought to be large, for half the expense of an English corps is due to its officers, and every regiment dispensed with means an English depot saved. There are eleven weak Cavalry regiments, and it has been more than once proposed to reduce them to seven, increasing the strength of these seven proportionately. There are fifty-two Infantry regiments, each 900 strong. How many will England withdraw, raising the strength of those which remain to 1000 each or more? Sir William Mansfield has doubtless given the Government of India the best advice on this subject, but this question, like that of the minor Commanders-in-Chief, of Divisions and Brigades, is not likely to be decided on its merits in England, but as it fits into Mr. Cardwell's reforms and according to the obstinacy and influence of the Horse Guards. If to all this be added reductions in the Artillery, it will be easy to see that the Government of India will loyally respond to the Duke of Argyll's summons to reduce the military expenditure, and will be entitled to demand that the Indian Council go and do likewise. So long as there is not one English soldier less and every reduction is approved of by Sir Henry Durand, we have no fear that the military efficiency of the empire will suffer on the one side, while it is enormously increased by an annually recurring financial surplus, if not reserve, on the other. Nor need the officers fear that one who has been their tried friend alike in the Mutiny reductions, in the Secretary of State's Council and as the Governor General's adviser, will allow them to suffer any loss that can be avoided, or to suffer at all without compensation.

There are two causes besides all these affecting our military expenditure, which ought now to be grappled with once for all—the double medical establishments and the Native States. The former, like the vast sums spent on field officers and the excessive number of staff commands, are the result of the amalgamation and have been productive of no little injustice and discontent to many individuals. In India alone the sum of £441,447 was spent on the military and £352,316 on the civil branches of the double service, to say nothing of payments to non-effectives and in England. He who can reduce this without doing more injustice, nay, perhaps, with the result of removing existing sources of discontent, will do a great service to the country. The second cause gives rise to questions as delicate from political as the former is from personal reasons. The forces maintained by our 153 Feudatories exceed our Native Army in number. That of Sindhia alone, Artillery as well as Infantry and Cavalry; is very large and is in a high state of efficiency. All these forces, and especially Sindhia's are the fruit of engagements or treaties with which only that "supreme lex," the highest good of the State, would justify interference. Only a few years have passed since, to secure the possession of Gwalior Fort, the Government increased Sindhia's, Artillery. But the result is Morar with its great force to watch the Lushkur. The chiefs who rule fifty-five millions of people in the Feudatory States, including Mysore and Berar, pay less than three quarters of a million sterling every year and receive more than two millions in the shape of allowances and political establishments. To put it plainly, out of the fifty millions sterling of gross revenue paid by the 150 millions of people in our ordinary territories, no less than one and a half millions net are given to Native Chiefs, who are defended by our Army against the insurrection frequently provoked by their own misrule, and whose forces necessitate the maintenance of a larger English and Sepoy Army on our part than the country would otherwise require. We do not say that any reform in this state of things can be made at once, but the facts should be kept in view by all who would understand, or deal with, our military expenditure.

A SHOW OF FAT MEN.—Our American cousins are not satisfied with having established baby shows, but, according to the *Tribune*, we find that an exhibition of fat men has been introduced as a custom into the country. At Greenwich Point, Conn., on the 19th of August, 180 of the fattest men in the States appeared to strive with each other in the scales. The judges began weighing them at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was 3 before the arduous task was concluded. After business, pleasure set in, and consisted of games of leap-frog and other athletic sports. In leap-frog the Daniel Lamberts were so agile as to astound the spectators. "Their agility was wonderful," writes the reporter of the *Tribune*. "When Donnelly made a back for Sherwood, who lightly and gracefully cleared it; and when Sherwood bent his portly form to the springy Hubbard, who left it beneath and behind him at one and the same time, there was such a clapping of hands and such a waving of handkerchiefs as might have raised all the spirits whom Glendower failed to bring to terms at his magic call" Boxing bouts followed the leap-frog between a couple of doughty champions, who weighed respectively 250lbs and 235lbs. The affair was closed up by the election of a president, who was chosen simply on the score of his wonderful pre-eminence in fat. He had accumulated 338lbs; the other officers of the association were all taken ratably. We are informed that the *Herald* correspondent fainted from the heat, which the fat men bore like heroes.—*Daily News.*

THE INDIAN RIVER.

(All the Year Round, Sept. 25.)

FROM the mountains covered with eternal snow to the ocean basking in the rays of the tropical sun flows Gunga, the river. By Mahommedan mosque and palace; by Hindoo temple and serai; by European factory and English guardhouse; while all around is ever shifting; while men and manners come and go; while those that to-day cool their parched throats, or lave their weary limbs, or sport in idleness in its cool and limpid stream, to-morrow float helpless on its bosom, hewn down by the sword of the invading warrior, or victims of a cruel superstition; unchanged since history began, the river flows on unchanging still. Now bearing the rich goods of nature's Eastern storehouse; now made subservient to the machinery of Western civilisation; stained with the dye of indigo, or red with the blood of the slaughtered; laughing with tiny ripple in the warm sunshine, or rough and tempest-tossed by the wild cyclone; now creeping gently in the middle of its bed far away from the banks its course has worn away in the lapse of centuries; now roaring and rushing on, like a second deluge, and covering all around at the same time with fertility and desolation; now gleaming with the rude weapons, the gaudy trappings of some proud Mahommedan prince; now giving passage to a conquering band of fair-haired, white-skinned warriors; slave of many masters, bestowing its inestimable favours on all; thus flows Gunga, pre-eminently The River.

The Ganges, as it is commonly called, takes its rise in the Himalaya mountains, issuing from a low cavern, beneath a huge mass of ice, that, somewhat resembling in shape the head of a cow, is by some supposed to have given rise to the veneration in which that animal is held by the Hindoos. That the basin which the water has formed at this point is not the real source of the river, is a matter upon which most persons are agreed, but it has yet to be determined what stream or streams may in justice lay claim to the parentage of the sacred river. The honour is aspired to by two that rise on the north side of the mountains, in the neighbouring country of Thibet, as also by several others that have their sources within the mountains themselves; but whatever or wherever its real fountain-head, the spot in question has for so many ages borne the distinction, that a village has sprung up in its immediate neighbourhood for the accommodation of the pilgrims, who flock yearly, though in steadily diminishing numbers, from all parts of India to bathe in the holy fount. This village, by name Gangoutri, is a small place, inhabited only by those who gain a livelihood by the sale of the holy water, by providing lodging and refreshment for the pilgrims, or by presiding over the performance of their solemn rites.

Leaving Gangoutri, the river winds its way by many devious paths southward through the district of Gurhwal, overshadowed by snowcapped, inhospitable mountains, home of the eagle and wild goat. This tract is wild and beautiful, but desolate, abounding in striking and majestic scenery, but neither populous nor much traversed. At length, the Ganges pierces its rocky barriers, and through a narrow opening forces its way into the plains. On this spot stands Hurdwar, the scene of the celebrated fair or melah, and, with its domes and bathing places, its ever-changing and varied architecture, and, above all, with the beauty of the limpid stream that flows through its very streets, forms an object of romantic loviness that favours not a little its claims to peculiar holiness. The river at this point is of no great width and the confined nature of the locality, with its jutting rocks and intercepting hills, has no more than one occasion caused the death of several of the enthusiastic votaries, who, at the moment indicated by the Brahmens, press forward to take the plunge into the sacred stream. No other festival is so numerously attended as is this fair. The crowds which resort to Allahabad or Benares are far outnumbered by those which twice a year flock to Hurdwar. Many days before the festival, the roads leading to the spot are thronged with crowds of people. Long lines of hackeries and native waggons filled with muslins, gauzes, silks, and woollen stuffs; of camels, groaning under the weight of huge bags, and of bullocks, tottering beneath great sacks of grain; women chattering and squabbling, labouring under the burdens their husbands disdain to bear, or squatted on the tops of the packs of merchandise, keeping watch and ward over the household utensils that adorn the pile; children, naked to the skin, toddling by their sides, or resting on the waggons; men, holding arguments in stentorian tones, or screaming shrilly at some unfortunate yoke of oxen that has managed for the hundredth time to fix the wheel of the ghari in the tenacious mud of the road; all, amid a perfect Babel of sounds, groan, pant and toil onwards, in their endeavours to arrive first. The beggar by the roaside thinks the golden age is come again, buxheesh and food are so plentiful. The sick and the dying are almost envied, so blessed are they accounted in being near to the great watery highway that is to lead them direct to heaven. Those who, after selling all they had, have toiled on foot many hundreds of miles to render their homage at Gunga's shrine, are treated with peculiar veneration. Those who are about to take a leading part in the approaching ceremonies, or on whom devolves the duty of ordering and arranging the vast assembly, pass among the crowd, encircled with a halo of reverence and awe. So, when the long expected day comes round, the favoured spot and its whole neighbourhood are brilliant and bright with the busy throng. The temples are filled with anxious devotees, eager to render themselves fitted to receive the fullest extent of sanctity which the river is capable of according; the streets are almost impassable with hurrying crowds. The meadows round the town, and every open space, are bright with garments and trappings of many brilliant colours. Long lines of low tents stretch away on all sides, each canvas covering sheltering from the rays of the burning sun an excited merchant, clamouring to the passers-by to purchase his wares. Hindoos and Mahommedans of every class jostle one another with a magnanimous disregard of the ordinary differences of nationality and caste; Cashmerians with long black hair, their bodies enveloped in numerous dirty rags; men from Thibet, and half-savages from Gurhwal; representatives of every neighbouring hill tribe, scarcely distinguishable one from another by any fashion save that of their hair; all are for once in their lives jumbled together without any respect to social standing. Here tumblers and jugglers are practising their tricks; fakeers seated on their mats under the shade of a tree are proclaiming their virtues aloud, and receiving very substantial tokens of the approval of their audiences; bargains are being struck with as much greediness and zest as if the whole end and business of the meeting were buying and selling; horses and tats are being ridden or led up and down for the satisfaction of cautious bidders; business in all shapes rages throughout the place. When the sun enters Aries, and the waters of the sacred river attain their greatest sanctity, all mundane affairs are carefully put aside for the time, and all present hasten to the river. So by degrees the professed object of the melah, immersion in the river, is, with its attendant feasting, accomplished. Business regains the upper hand, and, with consciences set at rest, the crowds plunge with greater eagerness than before into the dim and bewilderment of traffic.

The Ganges now flows onward through a plain on which it sheds countless fruits and flowers. For twelve hundred miles it winds down the slow descent, until, at a distance from Hurdwar, equal to little more than half its navigable length, it discharges its swollen waters through a hundred mouths into the Bay of Bengal. Except where its progress, half way to the sea, is arrested by the concluding links of the chain of the Vindhya Mountains, it flows through an unbroken champagne country, gentle undulations here and there alone breaking the monotony of the dull and boundless flat. Any one travelling from Calcutta to Lahore cannot fail to be impressed with the conviction that the land has once reposed beneath some mighty ocean, whose waters have retired, and left behind a rich alluvial deposit to fertilise the new sprung waste. But in truth the Ganges is the unknown sea, and the alluvial deposit the product of her agency; for when the snows have begun to melt, and the rains to fall, the river for three months pours itself out over the land. In Bengal proper, or rather in Lower Bengal, when the Brahmapootra, flowing in a nearly parallel course, and swollen in a similar manner by the rain and snow, sends out its floods to meet those of the sacred Ganges, the water extends across the country for more than a hundred miles. Along its whole course the river is lined for miles around with the richest and most luxuriant vegetation. In the more northern districts at the foot of the Himalayas, are forests of beautiful and valuable woods; and along the northern banks fields of wheat wave incessantly, and wildernesses of tall sugarcane are met with everywhere. Further south, wheat and barley give way to cotton, to the red and white poppy, to indigo, and, above all, to the much-prized paddy. Harvests fall before the sickle of the reaper twice a year, in some parts three times. Plantains or bananas, dates, cocoanuts, and mangoes, grow all along the stream; and animals of every kind, from the royal tiger to the timid hare, drink of its wave. The deer and the wild boar are found in certain parts, and the lion has recently been hunted near its stream. Bears, jackals, panthers, leopards, wild cats, hyenas, monkeys, and baboons, are common. Partridges and snipe, herons and storks, swarm on its banks; peacocks, green parrots, jays, minas, and every variety of beautiful and richly-coloured birds infest its jungles. Crocodiles may still be found in its lower branches, on the lowlying lands of the delta, whose marshy surface teems with venomous and destructive reptile and animal life.

Let us glance cursorily at the principal towns and places of interest which lie on the banks of the Ganges, content to notice and remember only the more salient features of those monuments of India's native greatness.

Futtyghur, the first that calls for remark, is a small and ordinary-looking place, little calculated by its outward appearance to attract our attention, but nevertheless both memorable and worthy of notice, for having on two occasions done good service to the English Crown. The fort, which stands on the west bank of the river, has twice sheltered a small band of British subjects from the fury of the turbulent natives; firstly, in the year 1805, when the English power was but newly founded in Upper India; and secondly, in the mutiny of 1857. On the first occasion, Holkar, with a mighty army of Mahratta chiefs, was ravaging the Upper Provinces, and threatening extermination to the white-skinned intruders. Lord Lake had taken the field against him. Holkar, profiting by experience, would not be brought to bay. No sooner did Lake steal down upon his camp, than the sleeper was up and away, scouring off with his light-footed warriors far beyond the reach of Lake's troops. Holkar laid siege to Delhi, with the object of getting possession of the person of the Great Mogul, and of so being able to dictate his own terms to the foreigners whom he could not prevent sharing in the booty. Colonels Ouchterlony and Burn gallantly defended the fort, and Holkar, catching sight of the indomitable Lake creeping down upon his rear over the hills that surround the city, raised the siege, broke up his camp, and marched, leaving the Mogul and the city both in the hands of the English. He next determined to lay waste the rich towns and country of the Dooab, but Lake tarried not a moment in hastening after him. Holkar, however, outstripped the English, and the latter had the satisfaction of coming up with nothing but burnt and plundered towns. At length Holkar halted near Furruckabad, thinking that he had put a sufficient distance between himself and his pursuers to justify his resting for a while. But he reckoned without his host. Lake heard of his halting, and, though weary with a long march, determined not to stay a moment to refresh his troops, but to push over the intervening space of thirty miles, swoop down upon him in the night, and bring the campaign to a summary termination. Lake did so, surprised his camp, and totally routed his whole force. The victory accomplished, Lake pushed on to Futtyghur, distant about three miles, and was just in time to save the English residents at that station from the natives, who, confident of the success of their countryman, had set fire to the bungalows, and forced the Europeans, together with a company of sepoys, to seek shelter in the fort.

On the second occasion of the fort's doing duty as a place of shelter and defence to the English, it resisted for three days the efforts of a large force of mutineers, who, encamped around its walls, were endeavouring to reduce to submission the heroic little band of English within. Cut off from their friends, unable to hold communication with any one outside, illprovided with food, shelter, or accommodation, scarce able to work the few guns they possessed, or to keep up a proper show of strength and numbers to deceive and intimidate the besiegers, the little garrison held out for that time. But where the foe could not enter, death and sickness stole in; hunger prevailed, and the alternative of starvation or capitulation began to stare them in the face. So they left the fort on the third night, gained the river unobserved, and embarking in boats, made their way safely to Cawnpore. This redoubtable little fort is a simple construction, not even so dignified in appearance as the generality of fortifications, which surround almost every village in the Upper Provinces. The latter are built of brick, whereas the fort of Futtyghur is built of nothing better than baked clay. It now forms the residence of an agent of the English Government, who superintends the gun-foundry which has been erected within it, as also the making of tents, for the manufacture of which Futtyghur is very celebrated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FATHER HYACINTHE.

THE following remarkable and important letter, addressed by Father Hyacinthe to the general of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome, was published in the *Temps* of Sept. 20, to which its author doubtless communicated it. It is dated Paris, Passy, September 20, 1869:—

"My very reverend Father,—During the five years that my ministry at Nôtre Dame de Paris has lasted, and in spite of the open attacks and secret accusations of which I have been the object, your esteem and confidence have never for an instant failed me. Of this I preserve numerous testimonies written by your hand, and applying to my preachings as much as to me personally. Under all circumstances, I shall have that in grateful remembrance.

"To-day, however, by an abrupt change of which I do not seek the cause in your heart, but in the intrigues of an all-powerful party at Rome, you accuse what you encouraged, you blame what you lately approved, and you require me to speak a language or to maintain a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience.

"I do not hesitate an instant. To use a language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticency, I could not ascend the pulpit of Nôtre Dame. I express my regret to the intelligent and courageous Archbishop who opened it to me, and who has maintained me there in spite of the ill-will of the men to whom I just now referred. I express my regret to the imposing auditory who[illegible] environed me with its attention, with its [illegible] I was nearly adding with its friendship. [illegible] worthy neither of the audience, nor of the Bishop, nor of God, could I consent to play such a part before them.

"At the same time I quit the convent I inhabit, and which, under the new circumstances made for me, becomes to me a prison of the soul. In thus acting I am not unfaithful to my vows; I promised monastic obedience, but within the limits of the integrity of my conscience, of the dignity of my person and of my ministry. I promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of *royal liberty*, which is, according to the Apostle of St. James, the proper law of the Christian. I was the most perfect practice of this holy liberty that I came to ask of the cloister, now more than ten years ago, in the glow of an enthusiasm pure from all human calculations, I dare not add free from every youthful illusion. If, in exchange for my sacrifices, to-day I am offered chains, it is not only my right, but my duty to reject them.

"The present hour is solemn. The Church is traversing one of the most violent, obscure, and decisive crises of its existence here below. For the first time for 300 years, an Œcumenical Council is not only convoked, but declared *necessary*; that is the expression of the Holy Father. It is not at such a moment that a preacher of the Gospel, were he the last of all, can consent to be silent, like those *dumb dogs* of Israel, faithless guardians whom the prophet reproaches with not being able to bark—*canes muti, non valentes latrare.* The saints were never mute. I am not one of them, but yet I am of their race—*filii sanctorum sumus*—and if my ambition has always been that my footsteps, my tears, and, if necessary, my blood, should fall on the traces which theirs have left.

"Therefore do I, before the Holy Father, and before the Council, protest, as a Christian and as a priest, against those doctrines and practices which are called Roman, but which are not Christian, and which, by their encroachments, ever more audacious and more fatal, tend to change the Constitution of the Church, the substance as well as the form of its teaching, and even the spirit of its piety. I protest against the divorce, as impious as it is senseless, it is sought to bring about between the Church, which is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the 19th century, of which we are the sons in a temporal sense, and towards which we also have duties and tenderernesses.

"I protest against that still more radical and alarming opposition with human nature, wounded and revolted by those false doctors in its most indestructible and holy aspirations. I protest, above all, against the sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel of the Son of God himself, whereof the spirit and the letter are equally trampled under foot by the pharasaism of the new law. My deepest conviction is that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not, most assuredly, in Catholicism itself, but in the manner in which Catholicism has long been understood and practised.

"I appeal to the Council which is about to meet to seek remedies for the excess of our evils, and to apply them with as much force as gentleness. But if fears which I will not share came to be realized, if the august assembly had not more liberty in its deliberations than it now has in its preparation; if, in a word, it were deprived of the characters essential to an Œcumenical Council, I would cry out to God and to men to demand another, truly brought together in the Holy Spirit—not in the spirit of parties—really representing the Universal Church, and not the silence of some and the oppression of others. 'For the hurt of the daughter of my people am I hurt; I am black; astonishment hath taken hold on me. Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?' (Jeremiah, viii.)

"And, finally, I appeal to your tribunal, oh, Lord Jesus! *Ad tuum, Domine Jesu, tribunal appello.* It is in your presence that I write these lines; it is at your feet, after having prayed much, reflected much, suffered much, and waited long, it is at your feet that I sign them. I have the confidence that if men condemn them upon earth you will approve them in Heaven. That suffices me both in life and in death.

"Fr. HYACINTHE, Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, second definitor of the Order in the province of Avignon."

REPLY OF THE POPE TO DR. CUMMING.

"POPE PIUS IX.

TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER HENRY EDWARD, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

"VENERABLE BROTHER,—Health and the Apostolic blessing.

"We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. Cumming of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your replying that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

"Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned to be again brought under disqussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our letters;* for when we said '*it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself*, in order that He might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, *built here on earth upon Peter His only Church*;' that is, the one holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, *and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith*, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes, and nations, we thereby signified that the primacy, both of honour and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed *beyond the hazard of disputation.* This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns; and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. '*For, inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority*, which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relates to eternal salvation, *so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching*, and their change and instability never cease.' If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defence of errors which have aleady been condemned; and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing them from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation.' If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall perceive their own danger, and shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions; and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and, embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will rejoice with us, that our children who were dead have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This, indeed, do we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayers to ours.

"In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favour and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to